

# SET

4. To fit music to words.  
That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.  
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakespeare.*
5. To become not fluid.  
That fluid substance in a few minutes began to *set*, as the  
tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firm-  
ness. *Bzle.*
6. To begin a journey.  
So let him land,  
And solemnly see him *set* on to London. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt *set* forward;  
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakespeare.*  
The king is *set* from London, and the scene  
is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
7. To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture.  
The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,  
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*  
When *set* he forward?  
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
He with forty of his galleys, in most warlike manner ap-  
pointed, *set* forward with Solymn's ambassador towards Con-  
stantinople. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
8. To catch birds with a dog that *set* them, that is, lies down  
and points them out; and with a large net.  
When I go a hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden  
to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of  
partridges. *Bzle.*
9. To plant, not flow.  
In gardening ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb.*
10. It is commonly used in conversation for *set*, which, though  
undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.  
If they *set* down before's, 'fore they remove,  
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare.*  
If he *set* industriously and sincerely to perform the com-  
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it  
shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*
12. To *set* about. To fall to; to begin.  
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary  
now, at this very present, to *set* about it: we are thought a  
little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave  
their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before  
them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
How preposterous is it, never to *set* about works of charity,  
whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*
13. To *set* in. To fix in a particular place.  
When the weather was *set* in to be very bad, I have taken  
a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great mas-  
ters. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As November *set* in with keen frosts, so they continued  
through the whole of that month, without any other altera-  
tion than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds  
changed. *Swift's Essay on Criticism.*  
A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a  
southern monsoon began to *set* in. *Gulliver's Travels.*
14. To *set* on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enter-  
prise.  
Be't your charge  
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:  
*Set* on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He that would seriously *set* upon the search of truth, ought  
to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*  
The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge  
it is about, and then *set* upon some new inquiry. *Locke.*
15. To *set* on. To make an attack.  
Hence every leader to his charge;  
For on their answer we will *set* on them. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
16. To *set* out. To have beginning.  
If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether  
its activity only *set* out at our nativity, and began not rather in  
the womb. *Br. and's Vulg. E. curs.*  
The dazzling lustre to abate,  
He *set* not out in all his pomp and state,  
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*
17. To *set* out. To begin a journey.  
At their *setting* out they must have their commission from  
the king. *Bacon.*  
I shall put you in mind where you promised to *set* out, or  
begin your first stage. *Hammond.*  
Me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour *set* out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;  
Your first *set* out, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*  
These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science,  
were call'd principles, as the beginnings from which we must  
*set* out, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

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- He that *set* out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but  
grow stronger too; than one who with him has only his  
will. *Locke.*  
For these reasons I shall *set* out for London to-morrow. *Add.*  
Look no more on men in the first stage of his education,  
in his *setting* out for eternity. *Locke.*  
If we slacken our aims, and drop our ears, we shall be hur-  
ried back to the place from whence we *set* out. *Add.*
18. To *set* out. To begin a journey.  
Eudoxus, at his first *setting* out, threw himself into comp.  
Eugenio *set* out from the same university, and about the  
same time with Cornudas. *Locke.*
  19. To *set* up. To apply himself to.  
I may appeal to him, who have made this their business,  
whether it go not against the hair with them to *set* up anything  
else. *Government of the Tongue.*
  20. To *set* up. To begin a trade openly.  
We have stock enough to *set* up with, capable of infinite  
advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Dryden.*
  - A man of a clear reputation, though his work be split, yet  
he saves his cargo; has something left towards *setting* up again,  
and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his  
own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
Those who have once made their count to these mistletoes  
without portions, the mules, are never like to *set* up for fu-  
tures. *Locke.*  
His habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during  
my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after  
I had *set* up for myself. *Swift.*
  21. To *set* up. To begin a project of advantage.  
Eunenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting* up for him-  
self after the death of his master, persuaded his principal of-  
ficers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to  
follow him for their own security. *Arrian.*  
A severe treatment might tempt them to *set* up for a repu-  
blik. *Addison on Liberty.*
  22. To *set* up. To profess publicly.  
Scowring the watch grows out of fashion wit;  
Now we *set* up for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*  
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,  
Who gorge themselves with man,  
*Set* up to teach humanity, and give,  
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
It is found by experience, that those men who *set* up for  
morality, without regard to religion, are generally but vi-  
tuous in part. *Locke.*
  - Set*, *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in  
consequence of some formal rule.  
Rude am I in my speech,  
And little blest with the *set* phrase of peace. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
In a *set* hand fairly is ingros'd. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set*  
battle, but by dallying off the time. *Kings.*  
*Set* speeches, and a formal tale,  
With none but stateliness and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*  
In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back  
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*  
What we hear in conversation has this general advantage  
over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more  
to the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the mat-  
ter delivered. *Locke.*
  - Set*, *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. A number of things suited to each other; a number of things  
of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.  
Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set*  
of motions. *Celcius.*  
All corpustles of the same *set* or kind agree in every  
thing. *Whitcomb.*  
'Tis not a *set* of features or complexion,  
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*  
I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe  
the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*  
Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the  
marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours. *Brown.*  
He must change his comrades;  
In half the time he talks them round,  
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*  
They refer to those critics who are partial to some par-  
ticular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*  
Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth,  
whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Whitcomb.*
  2. Any thing not down, but put in a state of some growth into  
the ground.  
'Tis raised by *set* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the  
same time in the ground. *Addison's Husbandry.*
  3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven,  
below the horizon. *The*

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- The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare. R. II.*  
When the battle's toll and won.  
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shakespeare. Much. Ad.*  
Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-  
quarters. *Auerbury to Pope.*
4. A wager at dice.  
That was but civil war, an equal *set*,  
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*
  5. A game.  
Have I not here the best cards for the game,  
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?  
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*? *Shakespeare.*  
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,  
We will, in France, play a *set*  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare. H. V.*
  - SET*, *n. s.* *adj.* [from *set*, Latin.] Briefly; *set* with strong  
hairs; consisting of strong hairs.  
The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, celebrates the  
rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into  
the very pith. *Darwin.*
  - SET*, *n. s.* [from *set*, French, from *seta*, Latin.]  
A *set* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle,  
and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that hu-  
mours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in  
cattle rowelling.  
I made a *set* to give a vent to the humour. *Weyman.*  
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perfora-  
tion in the lower part by a *set* needle with a twisted silk.  
*Weyman's Surgery.*
  - SETTE*, *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.  
*SETTER*, *n. s.* [from *set*.]  
1. One who sets.  
When he was gone I call this book away; I could not look  
upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was  
the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*  
Shameless Warwick, peace!  
Proud *setter* up and puller down of kings! *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods. *Locke.*
  2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sport-  
men.  
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out  
persons to be plundered.  
Another *set* of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually  
beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded  
heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into  
his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*
  - SETTLE*, *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.  
*SETTING*, *n. s.* [from *set*, Italian, *setting* and *dog*.]  
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.  
Will, obliges young heirs with a *setting* dog he has made  
himself. *Addison.*
  - SETTLE*, *n. s.* [from *set*, Latin.] A seat; a bench; something  
to sit on.  
From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits.  
*Ezek. xliii. 14.*  
The man, their hearty welcome first express,  
A common *settle* drew for either guest,  
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*
  - To *SETTLE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or  
disturbance.  
I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better  
unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek. xxxvi. 11.*  
In hope to find  
Better abode, and my afflicted powers  
To *settle* here. *Milton.*  
2. To fix in any way of life.  
The father thought the time drew on  
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*  
3. To fix in any place.  
*Settled* in his face I see  
Sad resolution. *Milton.*  
4. To establish; to confirm.  
Justice submitted to what *Set* pleas'd;  
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,  
And law was fix'd by what the latest spoke.  
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.  
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore  
most men will think they may be excused from *settling* the  
complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds.  
*Locke.*  
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming  
such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are  
told after different manners. *Addison.*  
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.  
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,  
And *settled* sure succession in his line. *Dryden's Æn.*  
If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and

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- put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be  
preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect  
tradition. *Locke.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or de-  
sultory and wavering in conduct.  
This, by a *settled* habit in things, whereof we have fre-  
quent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for  
the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by  
our judgment. *Locke.*  
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pre-  
tender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and  
confirm the doubtful. *Locke.*
  8. To make close or compact.  
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before  
the Spring. *Locke.*
  9. To fix unalienably by legal functions.  
I have given him the patronage of the parish, and, because  
I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for  
life. *Addison's Spectator.*
  10. To fix inseparably.  
Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object,  
the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly  
all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Locke.*
  11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the  
bottom.  
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;  
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Darwin.*
  12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.  
When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine  
thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha,  
Why art thou so careless? *Duff.*
  - To *SETTLE*, *v. n.*  
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.  
This is mere moral babble, and direct  
Against the canon laws of our foundation:  
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees  
And *settling* of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
  2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit fæces at the  
bottom.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;  
But since this melleage came, you sink and *settle*,  
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*  
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before  
it *settles*. *Addison's Freeholder.*
  3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.  
The Spinetia, descended from the Pelagi, *settled* at the  
mouth of the river Po. *Arbutnot.*
  4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestic life.  
As people marry now, and *settle*,  
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;  
Worldly desires, and household cares,  
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*
  5. To become fixed so as not to change.  
The wind came about and *settled* in the West, so as we  
could make no way. *Bacon.*
  6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.  
7. To take any lasting state.  
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought  
down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm  
land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was  
wrought by degrees from one form into another, 'till it *settled*  
at length into an habitable earth. *burnet.*  
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by  
the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate  
colours, 'till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*
  8. To rest; to repose.  
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught  
them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spenser.*  
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,  
And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
  9. To grow calm.  
'Till the fury of his highness *settles*,  
Come not before him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
  10. To make a jointure for a wife.  
He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*
  11. To crack as work finks.  
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *set-  
tling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and  
*settling* in the wall. *Arbutnot's Husbandry.*
  - SETTLEDNESS*, *n. s.* [from *settle*.] The state of being settled;  
confirmed state.  
What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejected and  
contemned. *King Charles.*
  - SETTLEMENT*, *n. s.* [from *settle*.]  
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.  
2. The act of giving possession by legal function.  
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,  
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Darwin.*
  3. A